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7	Attorneys for Defendants		
8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA		
10	Keith Raniere,		
11	Plaintiff,	CV-22-00561-TUC-RCC	
12	VS.	DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION	
13	Merrick Garland, et al.,	FOR EXTENSION OF TIME AND MOTION FOR LIMITED DISCOVERY	
14	Defendants.		
15			
16	Defendants Garland, Peters, Gutierrez and Ulrich, acting in their official capacities		
17	by and through undersigned counsel, hereby respond to Plaintiff's Motion for Extension of		
18	Time to Respond to Motion for Summary Judgment <sup>1</sup> and Motion for Limited Discovery		
19	Regarding Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies (Doc. 38). The Court should deny		
20	Plaintiff's motion for discovery because he failed to comply with Rule 56(d), Fed. R. Civ.		
21	P. This response is supported by all matters of record and the following:		
22	Memorandum of Points and Authorities		
23	I. Background		
24	A. Plaintiff Keith Raniere		
25	A jury convicted Plaintiff Keith Raniere of Racketeering, Racketeering Conspiracy,		
26	Forced Labor Conspiracy, Wire Fraud Conspiracy, Sex Trafficking, Attempted Sex		
27			
28	<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff subsequently filed a second Motion for Summary Judgment, which this C first motion to extend time is therefore moot,	motion to extend time to respond to the Court granted. (Docs. 39 and 40.) Plaintiff's and Defendants will not discuss it herein.	

Trafficking and Sex Trafficking Conspiracy, and he was sentenced to 120 years in prison. *Raniere v. Garland*, No. 22-CV-00212-RCC (D. Ariz. June 9, 2022), Dkt. 14 at 1, 14-2 at 3, 16-17, 21-24. Plaintiff is projected to be released from custody on June 27, 2120. *Id.* Dkt. 14-2 at 3.

## B. Complaint and Motion for Preliminary Injunction

In December 2022, Plaintiff brought his second action against the Defendants. (Doc. 1.) As in his first action, Plaintiff asserted First and Sixth Amendment claims based on two allegedly dropped legal calls with attorneys in May 2022, allegations of retaliatory conduct and the banning of three of Plaintiff's NXIVM affiliated people – two of whom have violated Bureau rules, including by being added to Plaintiff's contact list under a false name after having been banned and for transmitting messages to Plaintiff's codefendant who is serving time in federal prison. (*Id.*) Notably, each of the claimed retaliatory events in the Complaint is alleged "on information and belief" except the purely speculative claim that "[t]he short time between" Plaintiff's attorneys filing a Rule 33 and the Bureau scrubbing his contact list of non-lawyers "raises a substantial likelihood that Defendants actions were retaliatory." (*Id.* at 35.)

The Complaint sought an injunction restraining Defendants and their agents from interfering with Plaintiff's telephonic communication with his attorneys and their employees and agents or Plaintiff's visiting with his attorneys, "subject only to modest limitations that are reasonably related to legitimate penological interests of Defendants." (Doc. 1 at 36.) He also filed a Motion for Preliminary Injunction seeking four injunctions. (Doc. 3.)

The Court screened the Complaint, ordered Plaintiff to serve Defendants and Defendants to answer the Complaint "or otherwise respond by appropriate motion within

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The docket in Plaintiff's criminal case belies his claim that he is being denied access to the court. Plaintiff's criminal attorneys filed a Rule 33 motion, and Plaintiff filed one as well. *United States v. Raniere*, Case No. 1:18-cr-00204-NGG-VMS, Dkt. 1169, 1178. His criminal attorneys also filed a petition for a writ of mandamus, which the Second Circuit denied. *Id.*, Dkt. 1185. In short, the docket demonstrates his robust access to his criminal attorneys and the court.

the time provided by the applicable provisions of Rule 12(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure." (Doc. 6 at 4.) The Court also ordered Defendants to respond to the motion for preliminary injunction. (Id. at 5.) The Court subsequently denied the motion for preliminary injunction because Plaintiff failed to show a likelihood of success on the merits or irreparable harm. (Doc. 34 at 19.)

### C. **Motion for Summary Judgment**

Plaintiff failed to exhaust administrative remedies prior to filing the Complaint. Accordingly, Defendants filed a Motion for Summary Judgment on Exhaustion, supported by a Statement of Facts, exhibit and attachments. (Docs. 35, 36.) This Court ordered Plaintiff to "file a response to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 35) together with copies of grievances, sworn declarations or other admissible evidence, no later than June 5, 2023." (Doc. 37 at 5.)

#### **Motion for Limited Discovery** D.

Plaintiff asserts he is requesting "leave to conduct limited scope discovery regarding the facts asserted in Defendants' Motion." (Doc. 38 at 1.) Specifically, "Plaintiff requests the opportunity to do limited-scope discovery regarding the availability of remedies pursuant to Ross [v. Blake, 578 U. S. 632, 642 (2016)]." He asserts he "intends to request policies regarding exhaustion generally, as well as records regarding the actions of Defendants as to Plaintiff's use of the grievance system specifically." (Id. at 2.)

#### II. **Legal Discussion**

Rule 56(d), Fed. R. Civ. P., provides:

If a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition, the court may:

- defer considering the motion or deny it; (1)
- (2) allow time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery; or
- (3) issue any other appropriate order.

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Thus, to obtain relief under Rule 56(d), a party "must identify by affidavit the specific facts that further discovery would reveal, and explain why those facts would preclude summary judgment." *Tatum v. City and County of San Francisco*, 441 F.3d 1090, 1100 (9th Cir. 2006). The party seeking Rule 56(d) bears the burden of showing it is appropriate. *See Atay v. County of Maui*, 842 F.3d 688, 698 (9th Cir. 2016). He must show the facts "exist" and are "essential to oppose summary judgment." *Family Home and Finance Center Inc. v. Freddie Mac*, 525 F.3d 822, 827 (9th Cir. 2008). Further, the claim that additional discovery would reveal relevant information must have foundation in the record. *Nordstrom, Inc. v. Chubb & Son, Inc.*, 54 F.3d 1424, 1436 (9th Cir. 1995).

Plaintiff fails to include a declaration or affidavit with his motion. (Doc. 38.) He fails to identify what specific facts discovery would reveal or explain why they would preclude summary judgment. (*Id.*) He fails to show that those facts exist and are essential to oppose summary judgment. (*Id.*)

Instead, Plaintiff asserts he intends to "request policies regarding exhaustion generally." (*Id.* at 2.) He does not address that Bureau policies are freely available on the internet and that the relevant policies were referenced in the motion and statement of facts (Docs. 35, 36). (Doc. 38.) He also asserts he intends to request "records regarding the actions of Defendants as to Plaintiff's use of the grievance system specifically." (*Id.* at 2.) However, again, he does not explain what records exist that were not already provided in the motion and statement of facts, what specific facts they would reveal or how they would preclude summary judgment. (*Id.*) In short, Plaintiff wholly fails to comply with Rule 56(d).

## III. Conclusion

Because Plaintiff has not made the required showing under Rule 56(d), Fed. R. Civ. P., to obtain discovery and delay the Motion for Summary Judgment, Defendants respectfully request that this Court deny Plaintiff's motion for discovery (Doc. 38).

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1	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED: June 8, 2023.
2	GARY M. RESTAINO United States Attorney District of Arizona
<i>3</i>	District of Arizona
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6	DENISE ANN FAULK Assistant U.S. Attorney
7	Cany of the foregoing
8	Copy of the foregoing served via CM/ECF to
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12	s/ Pamela Vavra
13	/ Resp to MF Discovery
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